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except at the end. In Eastport we indeed notice a crest between 1909 and 1910 which is not a retarded crest, and, going south, we observe the same attenuation of this phenomenon as between 1901 and 1902.

One may ask if the consecutive temperature curve of New York always follows the equatorial variation. A comparison with the curve of Batavia, at least, for the years previous to 1900, shows some similarities but also some striking differences.

Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1912.

GEOGRAPHICAL RECORD

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY

Annual Meeting of the Society. The annual meeting of the Society was held at the Engineering Societies' Building, No. 29 West 39th Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 21, 1913 at 8.30 o'clock. Vice-President Greenough in the Chair. The following persons recommended by the Council were elected Fellows:

Hiram Bingham,
Henry A. Budd,
French E. Chadwick,
Nicholas E. Crosby,
Charles B. Curtis,
Preston Davie,
John H. Emanuel Jr.,
Albert Gallatin,
Arthur W. Hart,
William R. Hearst,
Richard R. Hice,
Thomas McD. Hills,
Miss P. R. Kautz-Eulenburg.
Adolph Kuttroff,
Hopper Lenox Mott.

Dr. Francisco P. Moreno of Buenos Aires was elected a corresponding member.

Report of the Council

The Annual Report of the Council was presented and read:

January 16, 1913.

To the American Geographical Society:

The Council respectfully submits the following report for the year 1912:

The number of Fellows on January 1st was 1,173. The additions have been 101; the losses by death, resignation, etc., 115; and the total Fellowship on December 31 was 1,159, of which number 365 are Life Fellows.

There have been added to the Library 1,620 books, 3,953 periodicals and pamphlets, 1,194 maps and 17 atlases.

There were published in the *Bulletin* besides the Geographical Record, the Book Reviews, Map Notices and Bibliographical Lists, sixty-one papers, all but two of which were original contributions. The index to the volume for 1912, over 100 pages in length, is a comprehensive record of the geographical literature and cartographic products added to the library and map room during the year.

Seven meetings of the Society were held, at which addresses were made by Charles Wellington Furlong, Mura Bayly, Lieut. Charles F. Gammon, W. S. C. Russell, George Kinney, Leon Dominian and Miss Marion Cock.

The Charles P. Daly Medal was awarded to Captain Roald Amundsen in recognition of the value of his magnetic observations in the American Arctic, the achievement of the Northwest Passage and the attainment of the South Pole.

The Society celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of its founding, and the first of its occupancy of its new building by a Transcontinental Geographical Excursion (August 22-October 17) under the management of Professor William Morris Davis. Forty-three distinguished European geographers representing foreign geographical societies and universities were guests of the Society. American geographers accompanied the Excursion a part or all of the way and described to the visitors many regions they had especially studied. There is in preparation a memorial volume to contain a history of the excursion and many papers contributed by European guests. The funds of the Society were not drawn upon because of this excursion, the expenses of which were entirely covered by donations from members of the Council.

In collaboration with the American Museum of Natural History the Society has, to a modest extent, aided an expedition for the exploration of Crocker Land and its neighborhood about to be undertaken by a party of scientists under the leadership of Mr. D. B. MacMillan. The Council commends this expedition to the public as likely to result in an increase of geographical knowledge and therefore worthy of support.

A loan collection of 700 photographs was opened to the general public in the Society building from September 27 to December 5. The collection illustrated scenery, phases of agriculture and many other activities in the western and southern parts of this country. The attendance was over 2,500.

For information as to the finances reference is made to the annual report of the Treasurer herewith presented.

Respectfully submitted,

CHANDLER ROBBINS,
Chairman.

PAUL TUCKERMAN,
Secretary.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER FOR 1912

The Report of the Treasurer, Mr. Henry Parish, Jr., was read:

GENERAL ACCOUNT

The Treasurer respectfully reports:

On January 1st, 1912, there was on hand a balance of..		$1,558.88
During the year there have been received for Fellowship Dues, Sales of Publications, Interest on Investments and Donations..............................	$35,601.75	
Mortgage investments paid off in part..................	375.00	35,976.75
Total		$37,535.63
There have been expended for Salaries, Meetings, Library, Publications, Exploration, House Expenses, Insurance, Postage, &c...........................		34,458.61
Leaving a balance on hand December 31st, 1912		$3,077.02

The reports of the Council and the Treasurer were approved and ordered on file.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE

The Report of the Special Committee, charged with the duty of selecting candidates for the offices to be filled was presented and read:

NEW YORK, December 15, 1912.

The Special Committee appointed November 21st, 1912, to nominate and recommend to the Society, suitable persons to be elected in January, 1913, to fill vacancies then existing in its offices, report that they recommend the election of the following named persons to the offices designated:

		TERM EXPIRING IN
Vice-President	WALTER B. JAMES, M. D	1916
Treasurer	HENRY PARISH, JR	1914
Recording Secretary	HAMILTON FISH KEAN	1916
Councillors	REAR ADMIRAL FRENCH E. CHADWICK	1916
	FRANK BAILEY	
	LEVI HOLBROOK	
	CHARLES A. PEABODY	
	PAUL TUCKERMAN	

[SIGNED] JOHN GREENOUGH,
JAMES B. FORD,
ARCHIBALD D. RUSSELL,
Committee.

The vote of the Society was unanimously in favor of the persons recommended by the Council and they were declared duly elected.

Vice-President Greenough then introduced the speaker of the evening, George B. Dexter, Esq., who addressed the Society on "French, Arab and Roman towns of North Africa." The very interesting and instructive lecture was illustrated by an unusually large number of stereoptican views.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY. The Society held a special inter-monthly meeting on Jan. 7, 1913, at the Engineering Societies' Building. The house was filled by members and their friends who listened to Mr. Vilhjálmur Stefánsson who told of his "Five Years of Arctic Exploration from Bering Strait to Coronation Gulf." The lecture was illustrated by lantern views.

THE CHARLES P. DALY MEDAL PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN. On January 14, Captain Amundsen delivered his lecture on "The Attainment of the South Pole," at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, the American Museum of Natural History and the Norwegian National League. Prof. Henry F. Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History presided. After speeches by Prof. Osborn and Admiral Peary, Vice-President John Greenough, on behalf of the American Geographical Society presented to Capt. Amundsen the Charles P. Daly Medal in recognition of his distinguished scientific work and discoveries in the Arctic and Antarctic regions. After expressing his appreciation of the honor conferred upon him by the American Geographical Society and his sense of indebtedness to that Society, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Norwegian National League under whose auspices he appeared on the platform in New York, Capt. Amundsen gave a very graphic account of his Antarctic labors and his journey to the South Pole illustrated by stereoptican views and moving pictures. The lecture was identical in content with that delivered by Capt. Amundsen before the Berlin Geographical Society on Oct. 9, 1912, a translation of which appeared in the *Bulletin,* 1912, No. 11, pp. 822-838. Capt. Amundsen will remain for some months in this country and Canada and will lecture in a large number of cities.

NORTH AMERICA

GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORY SURVEY OF CONNECTICUT. This Survey is investigating the water resources of the state in cooperation with the U. S. Geological Survey. The work is under the charge of Professor Herbert E. Gregory of Yale. The Fifth Biennial Report of the Survey says it has seemed especially desirable to carry on this investigation now as, in recent years, most of the large towns of the state have been threatened with water famine, the consumption of water for domestic and manufacturing purposes is increasing and in the near future manufacturing industries must depend more largely upon water power. Irrigation also is destined to be more important in the development of the state's agriculture as the farmers often suffer heavy losses from drought. In view of the growing demands upon Connecticut's water supply there was evident need of a thorough study of it.

MR. HARRY V. RADFORD IN NORTHERN CANADA. The Society has received a letter from Mr. Radford dated "Head of Schultz Lake, 64°40′ N., 98°27′ W., March 19th" where he spent the winter of 1911-1912. *(Bull.,* Vol. 44, pp. 46-47 and 608-609). He writes:

"With the rigors of the Barren Ground winter beginning to wane my assistant, Mr. Street, and myself will leave to-morrow for the Arctic coast which we hope to reach in about six weeks at the head of Bathurst Inlet. If the west coast of Bathurst Inlet is still unsurveyed I hope to survey it. Chief Akulak and two other Eskimos will go with us as far as Bathurst Inlet so that our party will number five. We will start with two native sledges, twelve feet in length, and twenty-two dogs, sixteen of which are my own, the others belonging to the Chief. Our nineteen foot cedar Peterborough canoe will be carried on one of our sledges and our plan is to transport it in this manner over the sea ice, westward along the coast, until mid-summer when conditions may permit us to proceed in the canoe. If overtaken by the freeze-up before reaching the lower Mackenzie we will again take to the ice or land and proceed with new sledges obtained from Eskimo whom we hope to meet. This plan, however, depends upon our meeting Eskimo in Bathurst Inlet for I have been compelled to promise the Chief that he and the other two men may return home from that point with one of our sledges and some of our dogs. If we do not find Eskimo in Bathurst Inlet we will have to return south with the Chief; but if we can secure help from the northern Eskimo we hope to reach Fort McPherson near the Mackenzie Delta by Christmas and Dawson on the Yukon by the end of winter. If I do not reach Dawson it will probably mean merely that I found it necessary or safer to remain on the coast spending another winter there with the Eskimos.

"Mr. Street and I have collected and compiled as much scientific data as was possible under the circumstances. In the dead of winter, in temperatures ranging between -40° and -60°, Mr. Street made journeys aggregating 700 miles during which much new ground was covered and some geographical discoveries were made. He collected ethnographical data in several Eskimo communities. I remained at our headquarters at Od-e-uk-tellig through the winter in order that our meteorological record for this station might be unbroken. As far as I know we are the first white men to have passed an entire winter in the interior of the Barren Grounds."

THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN GEOGRAPHERS. This Association held its ninth annual meeting at New Haven, Conn., on December 27-28, 1912. The sessions were held in Lampson Hall, Yale University, and an informal meeting took place on Friday evening at the Graduates' Club. In the absence of the President, (Professor Salisbury), Mr. M. R. Campbell, the first Vice-President, presided. About thirty members attended.

It is gratifying to the members to see the increasing number of papers on anthropogeography, regional geography, and climatology, that deal with human relations, a feature less prominent in the earlier programs of the Association. Seven purely physiographic papers were presented out of a total of sixteen. Great interest is manifested in the Annals of the Association since the appearance of the first volume during the past year. The publication committee has performed a distinct service to geographic science in securing papers of high quality for its volume.

The newly-elected officers for 1913, are: President, Henry G. Bryant; First Vice-President, Ellsworth Huntington; Second Vice-President, Charles C. Adams; Secretary, A. P. Brigham; Treasurer, F. E. Matthes; Councillor for three years, R. DeC. Ward. The publication committee appointed for two years (1913 and 1914) consists of R. E. Dodge, Editor, and Alfred H. Brooks, H. E. Gregory, and H. H. Barrows. ISAIAH BOWMAN, Acting Secretary.

LECTURES BY PROFESSOR DAVIS AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. On January 14, 15 and 16, a series of three lectures, open to the general public, was given by Professor W. M. Davis at Columbia University under the auspices of the Department of Geology. The subjects of the three lectures were: Dana's Contribution to Darwin's Theory of Coral Islands; The Valley of the Armançon: A Study in Physiographical Analysis; The Principles of Geographical Exposition. In the first lecture, the topic of which was suggested by the centenary of Dana's birth, Professor Davis, after reviewing Darwin's theory and subsequent criticisms of it, drew attention to the fact that Dana, by referring to the predominance of deeply indented shore lines among coral islands (to be ascribed to the drowning of their valleys), added independent testimony to the theory of subsidence, although Darwin never realized this owing to the fact that Dana made the statement casually in a footnote. The subject of the second lecture is treated in detail in a recent number of the *Annales de Géographie* (No. 118, Vol. 21, 1912, pp. 312-322). In the third lecture, Professor Davis repeated his facetious reference, well-known to his recent associates, to the existence of 297 methods of geographical exposition which, by the elimination of methods of inferior quality and of elementary degree, resolve themselves into so tractable a number as eleven, and concluded with an appeal for the use of the explanatory rather than of the empirical method.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION AT TEACHERS COLLEGE. An exhibition of geographical text books, atlases, wall maps and other material for the teaching of geography is on view in the Museum on the second floor of Teachers College, Columbia University (entrance on West 120th Street). The exhibition will be open until March 15 from 9 A. M. to 12.30 P. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. on week-days except Saturday and, on Saturdays, from 9 A. M. to 12 M. The exhibit, which includes foreign text books, is comprehensive and well arranged. It will amply repay a visit.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION. The Report on Immigration for the fiscal year 1911-12 issued by the Department of the Interior, Canada *(Annual Report,* Part 2, 1912) says that the immigration proper into Canada by ocean ports during the year was 220,527 persons which together with the 133,710 settlers from the United States brings the total immigration to 354,237, an increase over the preceding fiscal year of 43,153. Of the many nationalities represented were, 95,107 English, 32,988 Scotch, 8,327 Irish, 4,871 Austrians, 13,346 Ruthenians, 1,601 Belgians, 3,295 Bulgarians, 6,247 Chinese, 2,094 French, 4,645 Germans, 9,805 Russians, 4,460 Russian Jews, 7,590 Italians, 2,598 Newfoundlanders, 2,394 Swedes, and 1,692 Norwegians. A noticeable increase in the proportion of British immigrants settling in the prairie provinces is worthy of mention. In quantity and in quality, the immigration far surpasses anything hitherto known in the history of immigration to the Dominion. An increasing number of families are coming and the practice of the husband preceding his family to begin the improvements on his homestead before their arrival is falling into disuse.

In 1912, 233,068 acres of spring breaking in Manitoba was sown to wheat for the first time. The area under wheat in Alberta was about the same as in 1911 but in Saskatchewan, 2,300,000 acres of new land yielded their first crop in 1912. The efforts to provide rail transportation for the vastly increasing crops of the western prairies are still inadequate.

ASIA

IRRIGATION IN MESOPOTAMIA. According to the *Geographical Journal* (Vol. 40, No. 5, Nov., 1912, pp. 561-2), about 600,000 acres of land will soon be plentifully irrigated in Mesopotamia as a result of the work which is being carried out for the Turkish government by the engineering firm of Sir John Jackson, Limited, in accordance with the plans of Sir William Willcocks. The part of the scheme first taken in hand has been the building of the great barrage at Hindieh, with associated works by which the water is to be distributed down the old branch of the river, past the site of Babylon, to Hilla. The barrage is being built to the east of the present bed of the Euphrates, and will be 250 meters long, with thirty-five arches fitted with sluice-gates. This barrage will raise the level of the water by seven meters, while a subsidiary barrage immediately below will provide for a further difference of 2½ meters. Adjoining the upper barrage there will be a lock for the use of the river traffic, while the lower barrage consists of a lock and a huge shelf of masonry. Work has also been begun on the Hilla regulator, a little above the barrage, which will consist of five arches. The excavation for this has been done, and the masonry begun. These works finished, an earthen dam will be thrown across the stream, which will thus be turned into its new bed between the barrage and the regulator. The old branch has been cleared out, and will be properly canalized, while at Habbania an escape is being constructed by which the flood-water will be carried off into the old Babylonian reservoir.

PROPOSED SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO THE KARAKORAM. Dr. Filippo de Filippi has submitted to the Royal Geographical Society the plan for a scientific expedition to the western Himalaya and Karakoram which he will carry out if sufficient funds are secured. He gained his experience there with the expedition of the Duke of the Abruzzi. Dr. de Filippi's plan relates mainly to work in various branches of physical geography to be carried out by specialists with the best modern instruments. The problems concern topography, geology, gravity, magnetism, the various forms of radiation (thermical, photochemical, photoelectrical, light-polarization, etc.), atmospheric electricity (potential gradient, electric conductivity, induced radio-activity, penetrating radiation and ionization of the air). To these subjects would be added studies in meteorology, with the special view of investigating the higher atmosphere with kites carrying self-registering instruments sent up from stations of high altitude. The special physical characteristics of the Himalaya-Karakoram region, added to the comparative facility with which high altitudes can be reached in it, to the dryness of the atmosphere, etc., afford unique opportunities for these researches. It is proposed to carry on the investigations from Kashmir, over the Himalaya range and through Baltistan and Ladakh into Chinese Turkestan. The work would extend over a period of more than a year. He also proposes to explore and map the still unknown portion of the Karakoram between the Siachen Glacier and the Karakoram Pass. The amount needed to cover the expenses is about $50,000, half of which has already been contributed abroad. The *Geographical Journal* from which these facts are taken (Vol. 45, 1912, No. 5, p. 559), says that Dr. de Filippi's familiarity with the problems of scientific geography is a guarantee of the success of the undertaking.

EUROPE

A NEW FIELD OF INVESTIGATION IN EUROPE. The passing of a large share of Turkish sovereignity in Europe opens up a rich field of investigation in various branches of study. Heretofore scientific research in any of the vilayets was beset with difficulties, if not perils, owing to the ill-will of Turkish officials and the unsettled condition of the country. The result is that the territory constituting European Turkey is still the only portion of Europe left which offers practically a virgin field to the modern geologist, geographer and historian.

In geological investigation both general and regional work is needed as well as correlation. The economic phase is one which is by no means devoid of importance. The geography of the region has been worked only along general lines. The field for regional investigation is particularly alluring. Practically every mile of territory needs mapping. The two most reliable cartographic works to which reference may be had at present are the General Karte von Central Europa, on a scale of 1.200,000 published by the k. k. Milit.-Geogr. Inst. of Vienna and the Map of Turkey in Europe: Eastern and Central, 1:250,000, published in 1910 by the Geographical Section of the British General Staff. Both of these documents need thorough revision based on actual field work. To judge from the published sheets of the 1:50,000 map of Bulgaria compiled by the Military Cartographical Institute at Sofia there is promise of good cartographic work in store for the region which is expected to become part of Bulgaria.

The region is exceptionally interesting to the historian. Students of Greek, Roman, or Byzantine history can now feel that they will soon be able to proceed on their researches unhampered by Turkish officialdom. Ethnographers will also have a splendid field before them. The relation of the present inhabitants of Albania to the Illyrians found by the victorious Roman legionaries and the evolution of the modern Macedonian from the Thracian inhabitants of pre-Christian days constitute problems of more than passing interest.

LEON DOMINIAN.

A NEW HARBOR IN ICELAND. Thorlakhavn on the south coast of Iceland has been opened as a trading and industrial port. A French Company with a capital of 600,000 francs, has purchased the haven and several large water falls in its neighborhood affording 200,000 horse power, and will erect establishments for the production of saltpetre. Thorlakhavn is the best harbor on the south coast. It is about fifty miles from Reykjavik. (*Geogr. Zeitschr.,* Vol. 18, 1912, No. 7, p. 407).

POLAR

THE REORGANIZED CROCKER LAND EXPEDITION. *The American Museum Journal* (Dec., 1912, p. 309) gives the details of the reorganization of this expedition which was necessitated by the death by drowning of its leader, Mr. George Borup on April 28, last. Mr. D. B. MacMillan, who was to be co-leader with Mr. Borup has been made leader and will have as large a scientific staff as the funds available will permit. Besides having general charge of all the work he will especially devote himself to anthropology and meteorology. Mr. W. Elmer Ekblaw of the University of Illinois will be geologist and biologist and Ensign Fitzhugh Green has been detailed by the U. S. Navy to be an assistant in geology and glaciology and will have charge of a part of the map work. The chief topographer and surgeon are yet to be selected. The surgeon will be expected to do some of the biological work. The party will probably include a general scientific assistant to look after meteorological, seismological and other instruments besides a man to serve as cook and mechanician. Additional subscriptions of about $15,000 are needed to carry out the plans and bring the party back to New York. After exploring Crocker Land, the party will divide, one portion going southwestward from Cape Thomas Hubbard to explore the region north of the Parry Islands.

DR. D. MAWSON'S EXPEDITION TO WILKES LAND. The Sydney correspondent of the London *Daily Mail* (Feb. 16, 1913) says that the *Aurora,* the ship of the Mawson Antarctic Expedition, reached Adelie Land, where Dr. Mawson made his headquarters, took the entire party there on board and the ship had started for Termination Land, 1,200 miles east, to pick up Frank Wild and his six men who had spent the Antarctic summer in the exploration of that region. The news reached Tasmania by a wireless dispatch from Adelie Land which was relayed at Macquarie Island. All the members of the party stationed in Adelie Land were well. The return of the expedition to Australia may soon be expected. The *Bulletin* reported (Vol. 44, 1912, No. 7, pp. 523-524) that the coasts of the Antarctic Continent, mapped by Wilkes, were found by Mawson and Wild to exist more or less in the position which he had assigned to them.

FILCHNER'S ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION. Lieut. Filchner, leader of the German Antarctic Expedition is reported to have returned to Buenos Aires early in January. He cabled that his expedition had been successful but his work was not completed and he intended to continue it. He said that he had discovered a new land which he had christened Prince Regent Luitpold Land, after the late Regent of Bavaria, and also an ice barrier that he had named the Kaiser Wilhelm II Barrier. It is hoped that more details of the work he has done will soon be accessible.

OBITUARY

Whitelaw Reid. The Hon. Whitelaw Reid, LL.D., United States Ambassador to the United Kingdom since 1905, died in London on Dec. 15, 1912. He was a member of the Council of the American Geographical Society. Mr. Reid was born at Xenia, Ohio, on Oct. 27, 1837, was graduated from Miami University, Ohio, in 1856, won distinction as a war correspondent in the Civil War, was long editor in chief and proprietor of the New York *Tribune,* was Minister to France in 1889-92, Republican nominee for Vice-President in 1892 and served New York State and the country in other honored positions.

The Council of the Society, on Dec. 19, ult., adopted the following:

"*Whereas,* Whitelaw Reid, a member of the Council of the American Geographical Society departed this life at London, England, on the fifteenth day of December 1912, and

"*Whereas,* by his reputation, his high attainments in letters and diplomacy, his unfailing helpfulness and ability, he has done much to promote the interests and add to the honor of the name of this Society. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved,* that we, the Council of the American Geographical Society, on behalf of ourself and the members of the Society, desire to place upon record our approval of his great work, to express our profound sense of the grave loss which his death brings to his numerable friends and to the world of affairs, of letters and diplomacy in which he occupied so distinguished a place, as well as to the more immediate interests of this Society in which were numbered so many of his admirers and devoted associates, and to offer to the family of our departed friend the assurance of our profound sympathy; and be it further

"*Resolved,* that this minute be entered on the records of the Society and that a copy of this resolution of sympathy be suitably engrossed and presented to the family of the deceased."

Otto Krümmel. Prof. Krümmel died at Cologne, on Oct. 18, at the age of 58 years. After attending several German universities he obtained his doctor's degree at Göttingen in 1878. His special study was geography and for several years he was a Privat-dozent in that subject at Göttingen. Becoming Professor of Geography in the University of Kiel in 1883, he turned his attention to oceanography and in a few years became known for his intimate acquaintance with the whole literature of the subject. His own researches in this field added to his reputation as an oceanographer. He took part in the "Plankton Expedition" in the North Atlantic in 1889 and wrote the narrative of the voyage. Later he was prominent both in the organization and in the direction of the physical work on board the German investigation steamer sent out by the International Council for the Study of the Sea. He was also useful in the work which, under the Prince of Monaco, resulted in the production of the great bathymetric chart of the oceans that is now appearing in its second edition. His greatest work was the "Handbuch der Ozeanographie" in two volumes, which appeared in 1907 and 1911 to which he gave prodigious labor. He resigned his chair in Kiel last year to accept the Professorship of Geography in Marburg in the hope that the change would benefit his failing health.

William Ogilvie. This well-known Canadian explorer and surveyor died at Winnipeg on November 13, 1912. He was especially prominent in his exploration of the Yukon Valley, the Klondike region and parts of the vast region drained by the upper Peace, Athabaska and Mackenzie Rivers. When the Yukon Territory of Canada was organized, he was appointed administrator. Recently he has investigated and reported upon the proposal for the reclamation of millions of acres of rich land in the delta region of the lower Saskatchewan River, in the neighborhood of Lake Winnipeg. He was the author of a number of books dealing with the Yukon and its early history and descriptive of his various surveys.